

## THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GILA COUNTY.

Saturday, March 9, 1895.

### THE QUESTION WAS ANSWERED.

She Wanted Her Escort to Guess Her Age and the Conductor Spoke.

Lead talking in public places, such as restaurants and public conveniences, is more of a European than an American custom, but occasionally you meet Americans, or persons born in this country of foreign parents, who have that European habit strongly developed. Sometimes this habit occasions embarrassment to those who indulge in it.

A woman dressed gaudily and in a way that did not comport with her years—for she was in the neighborhood of two score, while her attire would have been more appropriate for a girl of seventeen—entered a Broadway car at Herald square a few days ago.

It was evident from her attire that she had an object in concealing her age. Her escort was about thirty-five years old. Their actions denoted that she was either his sweetheart, or trying to be.

The woman talked very loudly; her escort answered quietly. Everybody in the car could hear every word she said. When the car reached Forty-first street she announced:

"My birthday will be to-morrow."

"Indeed!" replied the escort, "I am glad you have imparted the information. It will give me the op—"

"Now, see if you are a good guesser. Guess how many," she interrupted.

"Oh, I wouldn't like to try."

"Go on. Guess how many."

"Forty-second!" cried the conductor. The passengers struggled to suppress laughter. The woman's escort smiled, but the woman looked angry.

"Let's get out!" she said softly—the only thing she had not said loudly.—N. Y. Herald.

### A TAME CROW'S BOOTY.

He Would Take Anything That Was Bright and Shiny.

He boldly pillaged the neighbors round. A woman who lived near once caught him peering at a pot of gold she had made, and put him to flight. He returned, and stole a dainty little chicken, one of a brood that belonged to her. He flew home with it, and laid it upon the ground, but alive and unharmed. There were plenty of young chickens running about at home, but Jim never touched one of these.

Anything bright and shiny pleased his fancy very much. He had no scruples about taking what did not belong to him. Like a miser, he had a hiding place for his treasures, and he was very careful not to go to it when he was watched. One day it was discovered in the barn quite by accident. Among other articles that he had secreted were four nails, screws, heads, bits of broken glass, and, best of all, a pair of earrings—and this strange collection was the grand result of months of patient thievery!

It was very difficult to keep a lead pencil in his vicinity. When he stole one, he would use it for his claw, and peck at it until the cedar wood was split in twain, after which he would remove the lead. If some one endeavored to take the pencil from him, he would dodge about, making desperate but ineffectual efforts to swallow his booty whole.—Malcolm Frazer, in St. Nicholas.

### She Wanted Half.

"One of the funniest cases I ever found," says a fully clothed agent, "was when I was canvassing for an encyclopedia which was composed of two volumes. It was over in the Penobscot valley. I called at a house where there was a very straight and prim young lady, who mouthed her words with a precision that reminded me of Dickens' lady who practices 'prunes and prisms.' I made known my business, and she extolled the encyclopedia in all the terms known to the profession. She listened quietly, and when I had finished, puckered up her mouth and said:

"I will take one volume, sir."

"The idea of one volume of an encyclopedia being wanted without the rest of the work was so novel it almost floored me."

"Which volume?" I asked.

"The second one, sir."

"But, madam, have you already got the first volume?"

"No, sir," she replied stiffly. "I will take the second volume."

"I had no more to say."—Lewiston Journal.

### Astonished Mules.

The other day at Lacon, Ill., six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of the Spaulding coal shaft were brought up. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface. The astonished mules closed their eyes to shut out the flood of strong light, and kept them tightly closed while they were led to the pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling as if they were afraid of something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in open-mouthed amazement. When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays. After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around like teetotums, and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. The sun and pure air were more to them than food, and they refused everything put before them to eat.

They Were Bound to Roop.

There are no tables in the houses of the Esquimaux, and the women are, therefore, in the habit of placing everything on the floor. A Danish lady employed several Esquimaux women to do some washing. Entering the wash house she saw them all bending over the wash tubs that stood on the floor.

To make them more comfortable she had some stools fetched and placed the tubs upon them. By and by she looked in to see how they were getting on, and, to her astonishment, discovered the women standing on the stools and stooping still more laboriously over the tubs, which still remained on the floor.

Too Universal Faint.

The tobacco plant has become thoroughly naturalized in every part of the world, and in many parts of Asia and Africa has become so completely domesticated that several writers have contended that it is aboriginal in one or more of these continents.

## NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.

Described by This Writer as Being Somewhat Shifty.

The Emperor Would Change His Point of View in an Instant if an Opponent Seen Chance Was to Be Improved.

Prof. William M. Sloane gives an interesting analysis of the youthful nature of Napoleon in Century. The period under consideration is that immediately following Napoleon's flight from Corsica, when he had renounced his firm allegiance to the British in belief that it would improve his own chance for preferment. Prof. Sloane says:

Not that the outcast Buonaparte was any longer exclusively a Corsican. It is impossible to conceive of a lot more pitiful or a fate more obdurate than his had so far been. There was little hereditary morality in his nature, and none had been inculcated by training; he had no vital piety, nor even sincere superstition. A butt and an outcast at a French school under the old regime, he had imbibed a bitter hatred for the land indelibly associated with such laughable privileges for the rich and such contemptuous disdain for the poor. He had not even the consolation of having received an education. His nature revolted at the religious formalism of priests; his mind turned in disgust from the scholastic husks of its superficial knowledge. What he had learned came from his own capacity, from desultory reading, and from the untutored imaginings of his garden at Brienne, his cave at Ajaccio, or his barracks chambers. What more plausible than that he should first turn to the land of his birth with some hope of happiness, usefulness, or even glory!

What more mortifying than the stupefying revelation that in manhood he was too French for Corsica, as he has been in boyhood too Corsican for France! The story of his reception and adventures in Corsica has no fascination; it is neither heroic nor satanic, but belongs to the dull and mediocre realism which takes up so much of commonplace life. It is difficult to find even a thread of continuity in it; there may be one as to purpose; there is none as to either conduct or theory. There is the passionate admiration of a southern nature for a hero as represented by the ideal Paoli. There is the equally southern quality of quick but transient hatred. The love of dramatic effect is shown at every turn, in the perverted style of his writings, in the mock dignity of an edict issued from the grotto at Milieli, in the empty honors of a lieutenant colonel without a real command, in the paltry style of an artillery inspector with no artillery in a few disorganized guns.

But the most prominent characteristic of the young man was his shiftness, in both the good and bad senses of the word. He would perish with mortification rather than fail in devising some expedient to meet every emergency; he felt no hesitation in changing his point of view as experience dictated, and an unforeseen chance was to be seized and improved. He was no spendthrift, but he had scruples about money. He was proud in the headship of his family, and reckless as to how he should support them, or should secure their promotion. Solitary in his boyhood, he had become in youth a companion and leader, but his true friendships were not with his social equals, whom he despised, but with the lowly, whom he understood. Finally, he was a citizen of the world, a man without a country, his birthright was gone, for Corsica repelled him; France he hated, for she had never adopted him. He was likewise without a profession, for he had neglected that of a soldier, and had failed both as an author and as a politician. He was apparently, too, without a single guiding principle; the world had been a harsh stepmother, at whose knee he had never learned the truth, nor experienced kindness. He appears consistent in nothing but making the best of events as they occurred. So far he was a man neither much better nor much worse than the world in which he was born.

He was quite as unscrupulous as those about him, but he was far greater than they in perspicacity, adroitness, adaptability and persistence. During the period before his expulsion from Corsica these qualities of leadership were scarcely recognizable, but they existed. As yet, to all outward appearance, the little captain of artillery was the same slim, ill-proportioned and rather insignificant youth; but at twenty-four he had had the experience of a much greater age. Unconscious of his powers, he had dreamed many day-dreams, and had acquired a habit of boastful conversation in the family circle, but fully cognizant of the dangers incident to his place, and the uncertainty of his position, he was cautious and reserved in the outside world.

### A Patent Lawyer.

A lawyer who makes a specialty of patent business, no matter just where his office is located, was called to the further west in a case involving a mortgage on a farm. The preliminary hearing was before an old-fashioned justice of the peace, who had no high regard for the ways of men from the city. At some point in the case, the magistrate put in a few remarks and the visiting lawyer collided with him. The discussion grew warm and at last the magistrate, forgetting his dignity and his position, became personal.

"Who are you, anyway?" he blurted out.

"Well," replied the lawyer, "I'm an attorney."

"I'm a lawyer, you are, but I never heard one talk like you do. What kind of a one are you?"

"I'm a patent attorney."

The magistrate rubbed his chin for thought.

"Well, all I've got to say is," he said, "believe you can ever get it renewed again."—Detroit Free Press.

### Well Said.

An excellent as well as witty remark, which might be applicable to some politicians even in these enlightened days, is accredited to the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. When his son, Thomas Sheridan, was candidate for the representation of a Cornish borough, he told his father that if he secured the office he had a mind to place a label on his forehead with the words "To Let" printed on it, and side with the party that made the best offer. "Very well, Tom," replied his father, "but if you do that, don't forget to add the word 'Unfurnished.'"—Youth's Companion.

## DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

A Gold Mine That Is One of the Richest in the Black Hills.

One day during the latter part of last June William Franklin and his daughter, Mrs. Frank Stone, happened to stroll up a gulch in Pennington county, and stopping to rest, Mrs. Stone idly broke in two a small piece of rock, which in the break, upon examination, showed some particles of gold. A little digging, says a Chamberlain (S. D.) correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, exposed more of the rock, which, upon being panned, proved very rich. Everybody in the vicinity, having nothing to do, visited the spot, and for sometime were allowed to dig out some of the rock and pan out the gold. As every man in that vicinity was in bad condition financially and without other means of raising the money for the proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, quite an opening was made and the proceeds were devoted to that purpose.

From this little incident dates the discovery of gold in the Holy Terror mine, which from day to day causes greater excitement in mining circles. With five stamps the owner recently pounded out \$1,500 in gold in ten hours. Much of the ore runs \$500 to the ton. Prospecting revealed no other place where the vein came to the surface save this one spot, which has been walked over every day for years. Mr. Franklin took in T. C. Blair as partner and a shaft was begun, the ore taken out being treated in the Keystone mill and returned value much above the expense of sinking the shaft. When the shaft reached the depth of forty feet, developing a well-defined vein, which steadily improved with width and value as depth was gained, the owners made an arrangement with J. J. Fayel and Albert Amberg by which they agreed to erect a stamp mill on the property in consideration of a half interest in the mine. A five-stamp mill with an engine capacity of ten stamps or more was quickly built at a cost of about \$5,000 and put in operation three weeks ago. While the mill was being built men were employed to run drifts north and south from the shaft to a depth of forty feet, while sinking was pushed in the shaft. Most of the ore milled has been taken from these drifts. The vein consists of marvellously rich ore, averaging sixteen inches on one wall, with about two feet of low grade ore filling the remainder of the vein. The richness of this ore streak must be seen to be believed. Nuggets of solid gold from one to two pennyweights to five ounces, in weight are found snugly tucked away waiting to be brought to light, while large pieces of quartz are so bound with gold that the parts hang together when broken with a hammer.

The first clean-up was made in the new mill after run of 36 hours. The result was a return weighing a little over 100 ounces, from 30 tons of ore as taken from the mine. The second run of 34 hours gave a return weighing 170 ounces, and the third run of 36 hours gave 203 ounces. These three returns are worth \$10,000, and were all produced by a five-stamp mill and taken to the large Peck bank at Hill City for shipment by side of one week from the start. The shaft has now reached a depth of sixty feet and shows a richer and richer body of ore than ever. Parties who have recently visited the mine report that it is probably the richest ever discovered in the Black Hills.

### DETECTING A WEAK EYE.

A Simple Experiment by Which Anyone May Discover the Defect.

"Yes," said the doctor, to a writer for the Jewelers' Review, "the makers of optical instruments are turning out some wonderful appliances nowadays for discovering imperfections of vision, but I'll tell you of a plan for testing the respective strength of your eyes that is as simple as it is trustworthy. All you need is a stereoscope and a photograph. That arrangement in which the picture holder slides up and down a flat frame trombone fashion is the best sort of stereoscope for the purpose, although any will do, and the photograph that will give the best results is a cabinet size view of some locality with people in it. The modus operandi is simplicity itself. Put the photograph in the holder and focus it just enough so that you can see the faces clearly. Then close the left eye and look at the picture intently with your right eye while you count thirty slowly. Now close the right eye and look at the picture with your left eye for the same length of time. Then open both eyes and look at the picture without changing the focus. Something queer will happen. The figures on the one side of the picture will seem to move across the view and group themselves with those on the other side, and this is the point of the experiment—the figures will always move away from the weaker eye. Moreover, they move with a very precise relation of speed to the weakness of vision. If the left eye, for example, is quite weak, the figures will move very quickly across the plane of sight to the right side, while if there is but a slight defect the movement will be gradual. There are two things about this experiment that, simple as it seems, it will bring out defects of vision that have never been suspected, and another queer thing is that it will demonstrate the cases in which both eyes are of equal power to be surprisingly exceptional. I have tried it in a score of mixed gatherings and never yet without having the experimenter observe some movement of the figures. There was one old lady, I remember, up at Port Jefferson last summer, who persisted in saying that she saw precisely with both eyes as she did with one eye, and when she might, for when I examined her eyes more closely I found she was stone blind on the left side and didn't know it."

### SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

Scientific Explanation of the Absence of Nature's Restorer.

Formerly sleep was believed to be dependent on a state of comparative bloodlessness of the brain, and by the condition of the circulation of the blood through that organ the character and duration of sleep was held to be modified. The view, says the National Review, is still regarded as correct by physiologists of the present day, but since physiological chemistry has thrown more light on the processes of repair and waste it has been shown that, in addition to the part played by the blood circulating through the brain, inducing wakefulness or sleep according to the increase or decrease in the rapidity of the circulation and the variation in the size of its vessels, the actual chemical condition of the brain cells also serves to determine the existence of sleep and wakefulness.

### MORE GOLD THAN EVER.

An Increase in Production in Almost Every Gold Region.

The world's gold product for the last year will surpass any year in its history. The production of last year exceeded that of all previous years, and was reported by the mint bureau at \$153,523,000. The production for 1894 seems likely not to be less than \$175,000,000, a gain of nearly \$20,000,000 over the figures of 1893. The principal gains have been in the United States, the Witwatersrand region of South Africa, in Australia and Russia.

It was evident last summer, says a Washington authority, that mining activity in Colorado, and other western states would carry the product of this country for the year from \$35,965,000 in 1893 to \$42,000,000. It now looks as though the total would reach \$45,000,000. Director Preston has checked and pruned the estimates from the great mining states, but even with large reductions they indicate an increase of \$4,750,000 in Colorado, \$9,000,000 in California, \$1,000,000 in Montana, and \$500,000 in Idaho. Large gains are also reported in Oregon and Washington, for which exact figures have not been obtained.

The increase in the production of the

Witwatersrand region has been steadily maintained for five years. The production of 1890 was 494,869 ounces, at about \$17.50 an ounce; the production of 1891 was 725,338 ounces; of 1892, 1,216,668 ounces; of 1893, 1,478,473 ounces, and the estimated production for 1894 is 2,300,000 ounces. The complete figures have been received up to the close of November, and every month shows an enormous increase over the corresponding month of 1893, with an advance during the present year from 140,214 ounces in January to 173,399 ounces in November. The value of this product was about \$35,000,000 in 1893, and will be about \$38,000,000 in 1894. Other portions of America are expected to show slight gains, but they produced in the aggregate only about \$3,000,000 worth.

Australia, which shows a production in 1893 of \$35,588,000, is credited with an increase of \$3,000,000 in 1894. The Russian empire was credited in the last mint report with the same production in 1893 as in 1892, which was \$24,806,300. Official figures since received show an increase in 1893 of about \$1,500,000, and it is thought that this will rise to \$2,000,000 for the present year.

These gains alone will swell the world's production by \$36,000,000, and would make an aggregate of more than \$181,000,000, if no losses were incurred in other countries. It is expected that such a loss may occur in China, where the product in 1893 was \$8,426,000, on account of the war with Japan. Even a large loss there would leave the world's production above \$175,000,000, and would exceed the most sanguine estimates made by Director Preston in his last report on the production of the precious metals.

Mr. Preston is endeavoring to keep his estimates within conservative bounds, for he does not wish to make a larger claim than the facts will finally warrant; but it would seem that his estimate for this year of \$170,000,000 was certain to be largely exceeded.

### THE SCULPTORS.

A STATUE OF CLAUDE BERNARD, the great physiologist, who, while he lived, was the chief attraction to Paris for medical students all over the world, was recently unveiled at Lyons, near which city he was born.

JAMES PATTON VOORHEES, son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has just completed a bust of Richard Malcolm Johnson, of Kentucky, once a vice president of the United States, which will be placed in a niche of the senate chamber.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Amsterdam for the erection of a monument to Thomas a Kempis, at Zwolle, where he died, at the age of ninety-seven, on July 4, 1571. The committee invites an international competition for sketches of the proposed monument.

HERB HELMER, a Viennese sculptor, is employing color in the decoration of tombs. One of his monuments represents a young girl offering gifts to those left behind. She stands in a Renaissance gateway, with angels floating about her, and a landscape with a field of lilies in bloom in the background.

### ORIGIN OF NAMES.

GREENLAND was so called because in summer its hills were covered with a beautiful green moss.

KYRISTIA was so called because the ruling tribe in the plains and mountains was that of the Kyrists.

BRITANY was so called from the fact that for many centuries it was claimed by the kings of Britain.

NORMANDY was thus named because it was conquered and inhabited by the Normans or Normans.

ITALY was so called from the name of Italy, an early king who governed most of the peninsula.

BRITAIN took its name from the Belgae, a warlike tribe which inhabited it before the time of Christ.

NOVA SCOTIA or New Scotland was named by Sir William Alexander, who received the grant in 1621.

MADAGASCAR was so named by the early explorers from the Malagasy or Malagasy who inhabited it.

### LITTLE CONNECTIONS.

RUSSIAN railroads have women's smoking cars.

The Newfoundland council has approved a bill to give the government guarantee to bank notes.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives weekly lectures to children on the proper way to treat dumb animals.

There are one thousand girls employed in the British postal department, and there was only one per cent of them married last year.

Dr. DA RICHARDSON, of Philadelphia, is one of the most successful woman physicians of the country, her income being estimated at \$10,000 a year.

H. B. PLANT, the well-known Florida railroad magnate, made the hearts of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart glad at Tampa recently by liberal gifts of money.

### BIRD AND BEAST.

THE EYE of the culture is so constructed that it is high powered telescope, enabling the bird to see objects at an almost incredible distance.

The offensive weapon of the ostrich is his leg. He can kick as hard as a mule, and it is a remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward.

The chameleon's eyes are situated in bony sockets projecting from the head. By this contrivance the animal can see in any direction without the slightest motion of the eye.

The elephant is commonly supposed to be a slow, clumsy animal, but, when excited or frightened, can attain a speed of twenty miles an hour, and can keep it up for half a day.

### FROM THE SEA.

THE first mention of the Gulf stream is in the journal of Alaminos, the pilot of Prince de Leon, in 1513.

One kind of sea-bladder has no mouth, but absorbs all its nourishment through the pores of its body.

It is estimated that the water of the whole ocean contains 400 million tons of pure silver.

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## PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES.

GEORGE PARROT, of Lynn, Mass., said to be the oldest shoemaker in the country, is ninety-two years old. He has always stuck to his last.

PROF. HADLEY, of Yale, is charged with being a Malthusian, because he commends the man who works hard, invests wisely and does not marry till he knows he can support a family.

JOHN MARTIN, United States senator from Kansas, whose term expires in March, will retire from office a poor man. A suit has been begun to foreclose the mortgage on his house in Topeka.

D. V. TALLENT, mail carrier between Rutherfordton and Columbus, N. C., walks twenty-seven miles each day, carrying the mail bag on his shoulders. His compensation is six hundred dollars a year.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., has offered to give a tract of one hundred acres west of Youngstown, O., to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics as a site for the order's national home for widows and orphans.

WADE HAMPTON carries the mail over the star route from Madison to Malory, Ga. Bob Toombs does odd jobs around the town for a living. Daniel Webster and Stonewall Jackson till the soil on Morgan county farms.

JAMES CHANDLER, of Lyon county, Ky., is seventy-nine years old and has forty-seven grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren. He lives near the farm on which his grandfather settled one hundred and nine years ago, and has never been away from home more than ten days at a time.

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